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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	RISHENDRA SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1295265
Center	ONLINE	Date	17-07-2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
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(1) Caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss

Caste System means grouping a segment of population according to its pre-assigned social indicators. Its regarded as a "circle" from which "exit is barred" and entry occurs only after birth.

Recent debate of having a caste census (first done in 1931) to better apply government welfare schemes have ignited the everlasting topic to the fore.

Caste system and Poverty

A recent study concluded that out of 21% population, BPL (Below Poverty Line), 90% of them belong to SC, ST's and OBC's.

How Caste system drives poverty ⇒

→ Land reforms are related to Caste Hierarchy's
→ Most influential castes hold major proportion of land.

- Low-income jobs (Menial and labour)
- Barrier in reaching Higher Education Institutes (HEI's) (eg ⇒ Vobs)
- Social status is dominated by caste criteria (eg = Yadavs in U.P, Gujars in Haryana)
- Access to resources is minimal

Caste system and Inequality in society

- Untouchability (Article 17 of constitution prohibits its practice)
- Discrimination in workplaces (eg ⇒ Team leaders in companies are often belonging to Higher castes)
- Mental Retardness
- Income inequality
  (eg - Recent instances in Maharashtra where workers of SC was paid less than general workers of MGNREGA

Above instances highlight the chronic condition which the caste barriers provide. Affirmative action, Education and Government led reforms tend to ameliorate the poverty and inclusion issues of our diverse India.

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(2)

Recognising unpaid work of women is necessary but a challenging task. Discuss

A recent "Time Use survey" highlighted that women tend to spend 9 hrs of their day in care work in houses.

Care works
- → Unpaid work (Household chores)
- → Service and care giving jobs to elders and young.

Correspondingly, men only spent 2 hrs in care giving activities.

This issue signifies the need to recognise the unpaid work of women.

Recognising techniques ⇒
- → Assigning monetary value to the unpaid work (As recommended by a TN minister)
- → Reduction of outdoor work if a women does indoor activities. (Compensation)
- → Assigning men to do care giving if both accept it..

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Challenges associated with Recognition

- Dent to Patriarchal mindset would be resisted by the "leaders of house".
- Difficult to calculate work done by each women in the country
- Supervision of tasks is an issue
- Creation of household negligence is eminent
- Deteriorating condition of elders and young in a house

Benefits recognition leads to

- Increase in household income
- women emancipation and liberation from the circle of daily course
- Autonomy to women
- Leaning towards education enhancement more
- Increase the health conditions.
  (67% of women are anemic. - NFHS-5.0)

Government led programs might ameliorate their condition and thwart the everlasting patriarchal mindset by recognising the importance & difficulty level of unpaid work of women.

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(3) The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time, Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth & their remedial measures.

Recently NITI Aayog in its report highlighted that the 73 bn youth of India signify the demographic dividend that India may gain.

Various challenges exist in utilising the potential of youth

- → Skill Development ⇒ old and redundant skills of Indian youth hamper nations progress
- → Health issues ⇒ Prevalent stunting (35%) and wasting (29%) [NFHS-5.0] tend to hamper potential of youth (Nutritional degradation)
- → Population Explosion of the past ⇒ led to more unemployed population which hinders ~~the~~ and take space of current youth
- → Social Infrastructure ⇒ lacking educational institutes and skill promotion centres aggravate potential issues

→ Redundant education system - reliance on old National Education Policy 1986 for far too long

→ Lack of Vocational education

Remedial Measures to utilise the Demographic Potential

→ Early adoption and implementation of National Education Policy - 2020.

→ Upskilling & Reskilling initiatives are needed (like Udyam and SAMARTH portal)

→ Vocational education is required

→ Integration of ICT with education system

→ Creating an effecient Manufacturing economy to fill the gap from our direct jump to Service sector.

→ Improving nutritional needs.

(eg) - Use of Golden Rice
- Aanganwadi Centres for Skilling
- Mid Day meal (POSHAN) Abhiyan

India's (15-59) years age group is going through a significant phase where adequate measures might improve our status like China's. But the window is only open till 2035, until which fast adoption of technoiques are needed.

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(4)

Given the deeply gendered impact of population-control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India.

India's population might take over China's by 2023. (World Population Report of UN). Increasing population has led to significant population controlled measures which showcases deteriorating impact on women.

Current approach of Measures include:

- → Prevalence of Birth control Measures
  - (eg) - Tubectomy ; Vasectomy
- → Use of ~~Em~~ Contraceptive techniques
- → Self Restraint.
- → Government led awareness campaign
  - (eg) - "Hum Do Humare Do" campaign
- → Government incentives and disincentives
  - (eg) - UP Birth control Bill
    - → Disincentivise people having more than 2 children
      - by preventing govt. jobs application
      - by reducing pension & salary
    - → Incentives ⇒ for doing Vasectomy & Tubectomy (Monetary benefits)

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Deeply gendered impact

- Excessive mental and physical pressure on women.
- Relating birth giving only to women's responsibility
- Increased Vasectomy among women in comparison to men (NFHS-5.0)
- Familial pressure on the other hand
- search for "boy child" impacting excessive pressure and physical pain on women.
- Increased abortion rates (NFHS-5.0) and even "hanger symbolised abortions" (i.e. Self abortion)
- Risk to life and nutritional status of women.

Although, the population control is the responsibility of both the parents but excessive "gendersation" is done in this sphere

Steps to ameliorate
- Regular checks for women
- awareness campaign
- Autonomy provisions to women
- Govt initiative for tubectomy & sterilisation of men.

Although, NFHS-5.0 shows increase in prevalence of Condoms (95%) but responsibility of women has been aggravated & falsely aggrandised

Need of "gender sensitivity" is required.

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(5) The Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon.

Brain drain of "healthworkers" means outsourcing of the skills and human personnels to other countries creating a deficiency in our own.

Reasons for Brain drain of Healthworkers

- Education bewilderment - lack of institutes accomodating higher candidate numbers results in migration to East European countries (Belarus, Ukraine) & Russia.
- Higher cost of Education in India
- Better practical experiences in European colleges - which is sina-qua-non for medical studies.
- Better job opportunities ⇒ due to ~~less higher~~ more qualifications in ~~India~~ India, a candidate needs to give multiple exams post graduation to get into govt services
- High pay-scale - for the same job.

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In order to retrench the outsourced functionaries India needs to :-

- → Increase expenditure on health - as National Health Policy - 2017 recommends 2-3 % of GDP.
- → Creation of medical institutes ⇒ as recommended, an AIIMS must be present in every Indian State.
- → Involving private sector ~~in health~~ ⇒ In creation of medical institutions.
- → Lowering qualifications but keeping the same quality & job profiles
- → More lucrative job opportunities must be provided
- → Reconciling with WHO need of 11,000 doctors-population ratio (It will boost the need)

Thus, in order to creation a sustainable environment for healthcare professionals, respect along with prestige must be ensured to them as done by the PM recently by declaring them 'COVID- Warriors' to boost our own health ecosystem.

amBitz

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(6) Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship, among women, there continue to exist obstacles that ~~some~~ impede women entrepreneurships.

Since the institution of Bharti Mahila Mandal and All India Women Conference (AIWC) by Margrett Cousins, Entrepreneurship, historically has seen an uplift among women.

Women entrepreneurship - leading the Indian females

→ Recently Kudumbshree Model helped women in creating entrepreneurial roles
- → financial freedom as sharing among the women members
- → Importance of savings is taught
- → Credit facilities to fellow members
- → Support for entrepreneurship ideas by all members.

(eg) - Processed Honey Factories
- Jute Bags in Kolkata.
- etc

→ PM-Van Dhan Vikas Kendras - also motivate women ST's from vulnerable section to promote their Minor Forest Product Innovations via TRIFED.

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Obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship

Social Obstacles ⇒

- → Patriarchal mindset
- → Regarding women - only suitable for bearing child
- → Society, accepting women out of the house, is hard.
- → Double whammy of financial knowledge and (caste + female) discrimination

Educational Obstacles

- → Education of women is largely underrated
- → No support at homes.

Economical Obstacles

- → Getting financial loans from Bank is hard
- → No collatural, as property is not in their name.
- → Dowry and Marriage issues considered more imp.

Recently introduced Kudumbshree Model (Kerala) in 2000 has become a sole proprietor of women in entrepreneurial role by creating Self Help groups (SHG's). Recent Bank initiatives of providing loans to a women from each branch will surely help in upliftting the marginalised

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(7) Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them.

Domestic workers - constituting informal sector of the economy include - utensil cleaners, sanitation & cleaning workers, maids and cooks being employed by households.

Recently, an NGO highlighted (52%) of ~~all~~ BPL households work as domestic workers.

Issues faced by them

- → Social protection lacks ⇒ No pensions, maternity relief, health leaves (Social Security)
- → Non-recognition - in government books
- → Occupational safety - Insurance and family benefits is lacking. → ~~Prone to~~ getting sick & hurt
- → Molestation & health hazards
- → Non-payment of salary
- → Equal pay for equal work is also an issue
- → Child workers as domestic workers.

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Empowering domestic workers

* Educational empowerment ⇒ Creating institutional framework to give education to mid-aged and adult population about Basic numeracy and foundational litracy.

* Monetary Empowerment ⇒ Provisioning a minimum monthly salary for each type of work.

* Social Security Benefits ⇒ Involving them in Social Security Code-2020 and giving
  - ↳ Maternity Relief
  - ↳ Insurance
  - ↳ Pension
  - ↳ Leaves (Holidays)

* Recognition of their work ⇒ Most Important

Gourment Initiatives such as MGNREGA must also include a portal, connecting job seekers and job givers in domestic households and adequate regulation of such jobs must be insured to create a proper working enviroment

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(8) It has been argued by some that raising the min. age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss.

Recently, Jaya Jaitley committee has recommended to increase the minimum age of marriage of girls from 18 to 21 years.

Necessity of Jaya Jaitley Recommendation

- → Increasing child marriage numbers inspite of so many legislatures prohibiting it.
- → Health deterioration of newly wed females due to early pregnancy (18-19 yrs)
- → Impact on Educational requirements and outcomes - as women not allowed to study beyond marriage ~~after marriage~~.
- → Sexual Harrasment and negligence of consent after marriage at early age.
  (eg) ⇒ IPC - Sec 376 - (Marital Rape)
- → Mental Trauma and illness.

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Why increasing age of marriage is not enough

- Will only increase litigancy and cases as observed after on POCSO's legislation
- Not tackling the main issue
  - Awareness of women & men
  - Behavioural change
- differences in Civil Codes of various religions will remain a contestation
- Improving educational outcomes and health emancipation is still unmet.

More needs to be done to improve women's condition

- Government awareness programmes
- Creating exemplary examples of women in various fields who are young and creating laurels (eg → Lovalina (Bronze Medalist) Mirabai chanu (Silver Medalist))
- Highlighting the health impacts of early marriage

No law can take place of self restraint and personal emancipation. It is the progressive attitude of people which can stop the early marriage, dowry and related issues. Jaya Jaitley also recommended that change needs to come from within.

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(9.) There have been arguments that given the socio-economic status of Backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Discuss -

Caste based census, first done in 1931 census is an important tool of government to channelise its ~~go~~ initiatives accordingly.

Socio-Economic status of Backward Castes (BC)

<*> Less representation in educational institutions (despite reservations)

<*> Decreasing numbers of teachers and proffesors ~~in~~ belonging to Backward castes in IIT's.

<*> Among OBC's - the benefits are mostly channelised by most influential classes amongst them. (Inequality in Distribution)

<*> Prevailing health ailments and poverty issues among BC's.

<*> Sanitation and living conditions are deplorable.

<*> Prevalence of crime rates among and on people of BC's. Recently a women tribal of Saharyin PVTG (MP) burnt on her land alive

Government tried a socio-economic Caste Census (2011) (SECC) to bring out the real data but due to faulty calculations and [redacted] survey, the census was kept ~~due~~ undisclosed

Need of the hour (SECC)

- → Real Demographic figures must be found
- → Effective formulation of policies meant for Vulnerable section
- → A review of previous policies & their impacts would also be outlawded.
- → Bring out a validated reservation policy on the basis of new census

Issues related to it's achievement

- → Political tool ⇒ • caste as an important factor for mobilising voters in an election (Merely a tool)
- → Privacy & Representation ⇒ asking personal info in census is disregarded by some castes
- → Use and transparency ⇒ Use must be stated.
  ↳ available to all (unlike SECC)

Thus, citing its issues, the government first needs to insure the provisioning and its use in order to make the vulnerable more "equal among unequals"

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(10) While participation of private sector in the higher education system in India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss

National Education Policy - 2020 highlights an expenditure of 5% of GDP by government, the rest being focused by private players.

Importance of Private Sector in Higher Education

- → Infrastructure creation - Create more buildings and colleges to adept the growing needs
- → Inculcating foreign best practices - as recently, in IIT Kanpur, the research wing is enlarged and astronomical section is added on lines of MIT.
- → Increase Research & Development
- → Modernising labs and classrooms
- → Financial expenditure on improvement
- → Provide world-class education system
- → Enhance Teacher-training infrastructural institutions.

→ This necessity arises from limited experience and financial constraints of the the government sector.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Issues that private sector involvement brings

- Profit oriented investment - of the private players rather than education enhancement native
- Flaunting norms of reservation and admission policies of the government
- Negligence - as once created, no longer need of enhancing
- Quality of education withheld for quantity of students.
- No engagement in vocational opportunities.

Reforms needed

- Govt. regulation over private colleges
- PPP model rather than sole private authority should be promoted
- Oversight on admission & teacher availability ratios
- Teacher training levels (standards) must be set.

Tax incentives and provisioning of land at cheap rates might motivate more private players but an adequate oversight and fulfilment of norms with achievable targets must be set first ~~[illegible]~~.

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(11) Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

Recently released Global Hunger Index (GHI) rated India among one of the poorest nations in managing hunger. NFHS -5.0 also highlights increasing anaemic (67%), stunted (37%) and wasted (29%) children (~~29%~~).

Multi Dimensional Poverty released by UNDP also highlights the poor state of India in terms of health concerns.

Manifestation of Hunger and issues

- Stunting - (Low height per weight)
- Wasting - (Low weight per age)
- Anaemic - (Increased prevalence of decreasing blood quantity in children & women)
- Nutritional Deficiency - Lacking macro nutrients (Fe, Ca, Mg) in the diet
- Obesity and Increased Junk food use.

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Concerns raised by reports ⇒

(a) - Stunting is bound to increase due to decreased usage of healthy food

(b) - Wasting = leading to various diseases such as rickets (Vitamin D) deficiency

(c) - Anaemia ⇒ increase results in fatality rates due to increasing chances of heart failure

(d) Life style diseases on the rise ⇒ Disease like Blood Pressure, Diabetes are on the rise due to increasingly unhealthy food habits

(e) - Nutritional deficiency ⇒ leading to Night Blindness (Vit-A), Scurvy (Vit-C) and Beri-Beri (Vit B) due to usage of junk and uncooked food

(f) - Transmission of diseases - such as diarrhoea and cholera due to bad sanitation

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Various initiatives taken to curb the menace of hunger & starvation

- Mid Day Meal Scheme - 1995 - to provide proper cooked food to school children (upto class 8th) and not only increase health but also education
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) - (1975) provision of Aanganwadi Centres with proper nutritional care by ASHA's and aanganwadi workers
- National Food Security Act (2013) - distribute food at a subsidised rate to BPL families and Antyodaya Card holder at ₹3/₹2/₹1 for Rice/wheat/Coarse grains

Increased usage of golden rice (fortified) and roughage (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi) in food distribution might not only tackle their starvation but also fulfil their "hidden hunger"

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(12) Regionalism in India is a multidimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic & above all, psychological. Discuss

"Regionalism according to Charles Weber means growth of sentiments for a certain geographical location due to various factors at the cost of a larger area"

Regionalism in India is ⇒ Multi-dimensional

Geo-cultural dimension ⇒

- → Having an ethnic identity separate from others.
- → Various religious beliefs prevalent at various geographical location
  - (eg) - N-E ⇒ "Christian"
  - North ⇒ "Hindu"
- → Linguistic differences ⇒
  - (eg) ⇒ South India ⇒ (Dravidian languages)
  - North India ⇒ Majoly Hindi
  - N-E India ⇒ Various languages
- → Festive differences ⇒ (due to animal sports)
  - (eg) South India ⇒ Bull-Taming (Kambala) (Karnataka)
  - N-E India ⇒ Bullock fight. (Assam)

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Politico - economic regionalism ⇒

→ Representation in Parliament - according the population is contested by states of S. India

→ Employment criteria ⇒ "Son of Soils" disputes

(eg). Haryana brought 75% reservation in employment for local people

(eg) Maharashtra & Delhi complain about huge influx (UP, Bihar) of workers taking their job opportunities

→ Development & Benefit regionalism

(eg) - GST implementation.
(IGST resisted by S. India on lines of their destination based losses)

(eg) - North India (Labour sufficient)
South India (Industrial prevalence)
Technological giant.
hustle between them for labour and local rights.

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Psychological Issue ⇒

- Division of land by Vindhyas making diff. considerations
- Ancient ideology still prevalent
  i.e. Aryan Vs Dravidian
  (N. India) (S. India)
- Considering labour from various part of country as a different country individual
- Inherent notion of attachment of an individual to his district, state, or a region.

Regionalism, creates hindrances in holistic development of a nation. Appropriate awareness campaign, along with creating national notion with collective development should be the native of the national govt through schemes like Azadi ka Amrat Mahotsava celebrating the oneness of the nation.

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(13) By adopting a variation of Western Secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse.

Western secularism involves the ideology of complete separation of state from religion. (eg) France, USA, etc. India adopted a nation of positive secularism which means equal ~~so~~ involvement of state in all religious belief with accepting no national identity.

Indian Secularism - Weakening Secularisation of India

- → Involvement of state in one religion more than what was ought in the constitution.
- → equality in representation is often dwindling.
- → Projecting a nation into a secular mould by adopting one religion over the others.

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- granting Fundamental Right to Religion (Art. 25 - 28) which thwarts the very purpose of separation of powers..
- Not upholding the notion of assimilation of "involvement without adequate separation"
- Indulging in Religious educational Institution which are funded by state (Art. 28)
- granting permission to manage affairs of religious place to people (26 Article 26) hampers inclusion principle.

Inspite of certain misdeeds, India through its positive secularism has managed to adequately hold the principle of Secularism via :-

- Allowing Right to freely Profess, propogate and practice religion. (Art. 25)
- granting Right to have conscience whether to believe or not in any religion

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→ Right to Manage Taxation is ~~given~~ strictly prohibited. Although levying fees and management charge helps in maintenance of ~~to~~ affairs without financial struggle

→ Religion – is characterised as an internal professy of a man.

Because of such provisions, India has managed to do well inspite of claims of authoritarianism and religious jingoism. On the other hand, western Secularism has become quite contraversial as it tends to bar the practice of religion as seen recently in 'France Hijab protests'.

(14) give the impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of economy. Is there a case of strong universal ~~strong~~ social protection ~~of~~ in India? Discuss.

Social protection means providing an adequate means of safeguard against various arbitrary happenings in the human's life which include ⇒

On an Individual level ↓

*> Education Safeguard
*> Health Safguard
*> Retirement Benefits (Pension Schemes)
*> Healthcare situations such as:
+ Maternity relief
+ Sick leave for } individuals
*> Occupational Safety
*> Parity
(Gender Parity
Pay Parity (Art - 39 (f))

On an Economy level ↓

*> Higher per capita income of the society
*> Greater economic growth in terms of GVA
*> Safety and Security of population from externalities.
- War
- External aggression
- Disease (Pandemic)

Impact of strong universal social protection on Individual Resilience

- Higher familial interdependence and strengthening of bonds
- Increased capacity of working abilities
- Improved & Enhanced skill leading to economic freedom to individuals (eg Skill India Mission)
- Greater involvement in Nation building processes
  (eg) Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav
- Less turbulence in health & educational outcomes

Impact of Social protection of resilience of economy

- Increasing Demographic Dividend
- Increased penetration of social sector activities to downtrodden (eg) - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Uplift of Vulnerable sections via social protection scheme
  (eg) SMILE scheme for Beggars & Transgenders
- Increased growth ⇒ economic parity among the population
- Increased Per capita Income of the marginalised sector (eg) - MGNREGA scheme

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Thus emancipating the vulnerable section, not only leads to their individual upliftment but also benefits the entire nation's resilience

Some more steps such as :-

- Creating a holistic portal for schemes available at "one-tap principle"
- Providing and recognising the social security to informal workers.
- Creating awareness through advertisement drives

An Individual forms a part of the nation. Therefore the upliftment of an Individual will also improve the capacity of the nation as seen recently during the pandemic when the national growth was sustained by targeted approach towards MSME'S.

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(15) Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India.

Globalisation means thwarting the national boundaries and integrating the cultural, economic and sentimental bystanding of various nations and its people.

Tribal Development has been at the forefront of the globalisation aura ⇒

Integrating PVTG's of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with Malayan countries via agriculture and economic transfers

(eg) ⇒ Shompens and Jarawas product (eg- Katchatheevu) widely liked in Thailand & Malaysia

Functioning of PM Van Dhan Vikas Kendras and exporting their MFP enhanced items to various countries via TRIFED.

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Social impact of globalisation on Tribals ⇒

- → Opening of their undisclosed identities with the world.
- → Integrating along with various norms of the localised natives
  - (eg) ⇒ Traditional festival Participation
  - ⇒ Acceptance in the society
- → Use of modern means of gadgets and technology

Economical impact ⇒

- → Boost to their economic dependence through their craft and art.
- → Acceptance of modernising development in roads, rails in their areas
- → getting more opportunity in economic integration.
- → Advertisement of their livelihood & products by global functionaries (eg) (AtG-7) - PM gifted various products of PVTG's of UP.

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Educational Impact ⇒

- Global opportunities being provided to Indian tribals (eg) - Australia providing educational support to certain sections
- Higher education involvement through govt. policies
- Research & Development opportunities in reputed colleges of UK and USA

Political Impact ⇒

- Representation of ST's in parliament (as done in Brazil)
- Representing higher political / constitutional offices (eg) G.C Murmu - presidential candidate
- Enhanced voting rights even at their remote dwellings.

Globalisation has been at the change ~~that~~ which the tribals were hoping for and it has brought their economy to revolt but dilution of their own culture has been an issue

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(16) What do you understand by Feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in Indian context. Also mention the measures taken by govt.

Feminisation of old age means higher prevalence of female gender among the total old age population (y - 60+).

Recent examples of Japan and South Korea has highlighted the issues that India might face.

Issues due to Feminisation of Old Age

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(17) Strengthening the system of govt run schools is a pre-requisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss

Under Sarva, Shiksha Abhiyaan -2003, the Government decided to improve the educational needs of the nation by creating govt-run schools in every ward / panchayat of the nation

Various issue plague the functionig of such schools

*) Menial Infrastructural quality (Chair, Classes)

*) Prevalence of untrained teachers

*) Financial support is fathomed by rising corruption - Sipphoning of funds

*) Undesirable enviornment of already dilapidated schools

*) Location of schools - unfit to accomodate youngsters (far from the Panchayat area)

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*> Lack of regulation - Unqualified principals
- Corrupt Basic Shiksha Adhikaris (BSA's)

The functioning of govt run schools in India needs a complete overhaul and needs to adopt the Best practices as done in Delhi govt run schools.

Govt run schools ⇒ Social Empowerment & Inclusive Development

- Education acts a "shot in the arm"
- Improving economic opportunities
- Creating awareness among people
- Withholding caste barriers from an early age
- Provide nutritional requirement through Mid Day Meal Scheme
- Helps in creating an atmosphere of change
- Demand for better infrastructure in local needs.
- Accomodating various section of society

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Strengthen - govt.-run schools

(Recommendations of K. Kasturirangan along with NEP-2020

*) Proper oversight - BSA's need to be held accountable

*) Adequately ~~and~~ interviewing the post of principal before devolving him the role.

*) Inclusion of 3-language formula to decrease ~~increase~~ horizon of linguistic barriers

*) Improve infrastructural constraints by increasing the financial expenditure to 5% of GDP (2% devolued to primary educational needs)

Children constitute the future of the nation and in order to safeguard our future govt ~~we~~ need to improve educational freedom and opportunity to realise the demographic dividend.

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(18) Though unity & diversity has been a mainstay in India as a nation, there exists certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also bring out relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India.

'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' meaning inclusion of all sects, genders and religion in the Indian way of living has been patronised by the nation showcasing the ideals of Unity in Diversity

Representation of Unity in Diversity

- **Linguistic Diversity**
  - Around 500 languages spoken in India
  - Still united in all form
- **Geographical Diversity**
  - All types of landforms prevalent in India creating sizeable differences among the regional area
- **Cultural Diversity**
  - Varied faiths in India
  - Highlight Indian Uniqueness
- **Religious Diversity**
  - Various religions synthesising to form an unbreakable bond

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कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Threats arising due to Diversity

* Communal threat - due to religious diversity
  - Regular spat between Hindus & Muslims over temple/Masjid issues
  - Sikhs in N-W India creating secessionist tendency
* Separatist threat - due to various free speech propogators
  - Jammu & Kashmir (Azad Kashmir demand)
  - Khalistan demand (in N-W region)
  - Secession of N-E (Arunachal)
* Linguistic barriers & spat
  - Issues arising on 3-language formula
  - Adoption of Hindi issues.
  - Demanding separate state on basis of language
* Economical threat - (Regional ideology)
  - 'Son of soil' controversy in North & South
    - Haryana - reservation for local people in employment (75%)
    - Maharashtra - regulating migrants from UP & Bihar.

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Civil Society ⇒ Sustaining the Diversity

Various Civil Society & Not for profit organisations come up in order to save the unity of the nation

- → Inculcating various ideologies in its membership
- → Creating ground plan for inclusion at a national level.
- → Giving job opportunities to the individuals which tend to sway youth's mind from baseless controversies.
- → An opportunity to bring govt, people on the table.
- → Opportunity to work among people to allay fears

More needs to be done by the govt. in order to channelise the energy of youth in constructive work. Working with CSO's, govt needs to enhance job opportunity and awareness along with allaying fear of the minority in all spheres.

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(19) In light of recently released national Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty.

National Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) - 2022 recently released by NITI Aayog ranks the states along with the nutritional and health indicators of the population.

Meaning of Multi Dimensional Poor

- earning less than what is required for basic Minimum Needs (Economic Survey - 2021)
- Unable to create educational opportunities for themselves.
- Nutritionally very poor. (Unable to fulfil daily dietary needs)
- Most Important ⇒ Unable to influence the decision making ~~power~~ of the govt
- No representation in political forum

The report highlights that India's 22% population is way below the global set standards of earning $1.90/day income (WHO).

Issues highlighted in the Report

- → Prevalence of Malnourished children due to insufficient food intake
  - → Stunting (35%)
  - → Wasting (29%)
  - → Anaemia (67%) – Mostly girls
- → Rising gender gap in nutritional standards due to pandemic recently
- → Informal workers on the rise (Informalisation of economy)
- → Rise in minimal salary, low class job demand due to rising unemployment
- → Decreasing economic and political participation of the poor section.
- → Inefficiency of govt. intervention to pull poor out of misery.

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या दें, अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Several recommendations were also mentioned

- Clubbing various govt initiatives in one
  - (eg) ⇒ POSHAN (Mid-day Meal; ICDS and TPDS)
  - ⇒ Mission SHAKTI, etc
- Providing a low-income ⇒ statutory support for the vulnerables.
- Health initiatives must focus on nutritional needs of the
  - Children
  - Pregnant & Lactating mothers

MPI holistically covers the India's lagging credentials with respect to the developed countries. It also tells to improve monetary support and have a relook on the Tendulkar committee recommended poverty line. In order to bring out people from misery, govt-needs to work religiously & meticulous implementation is must

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(20) - Indian cities are not only mimicking the social & cultural structures of inequality & exclusion found in rural areas but also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss

According the World Population Report (UN), India will constitute 45% of its population in urban areas by 2035. With increasing urbanisation, increase in issues have crept in urban livelihood

Cities mimicking Rural areas ⇒

Social structures ⇒

- → Resuscitating the Class hierarchy
- → Intwining Class differences with caste ideologies. (Like Land in agricultural area = Flats in urban areas)
- → Provision of low and unhygienic work for lower strata of Society

(eg) ⇒ Rural areas ⇒ Land Tillers, Rag pickers
Urban areas ⇒ Manual Scavenging

→ Role of kinship & family is same.

Rural areas ⇒ Dominated by Male
Urban areas ⇒ Dominated by Male

→ Gender identity - inspite of higher freedom, role of women has remained same
→ Care giver

Cultural structures

→ Celebration of festivities - growing tensions
Separation of religions ~~&~~ identities from each other festivals.

→ Exclusionary propogandа
(eg) Muslims & lower caste ⇒ Rural areas ⇒ exist in periphery of the villages
Urban areas ⇒ Slums and low class shelters

→ Hygine & Sanitation ⇒ similar, as in rural areas - open drains, unclean water, slums overcrowded.

(Please do not write anything exept the question number in this space)
कृप्या इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

These circumstances tend to open new fissures on the lines of Rural Backward ideology and division may be created among :-

- Rich Vs. Poor
- Upper Caste Vs Lower Caste
- Class clashes
- Economic war of higher proficiency
- Religious clashes

In order to prevent such clashes :-

Planned Urbanisation + Population Control + Economic upliftment + Awareness campaigns must be promoted.

Govt. initiatives such as PM-AWAS, PM-AMRUT and Har ghar Jal ~~mah~~ have been initiated. Swachh Bharat Mission will also work in liberalising the hearts & minds of both Rural & Urban citizenry.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1295265

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RISHENDRA SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26-08-23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre KANPUR - 27
VIDYA MANDIR MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA - 208002

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature 26/08/2023

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Since the "Absolute liability" clause of M.C. Mehta case by SC rested upon by the environmental NGO coalition, activism in environmental laws and public participation has found new wedge.

Environmental NGO's characteristics

- Enhance the culture of debate and discussion
- Encourage the inputs to the policymakers
- Take part in implementation & agitation
- Create public views

Enhancing public participation

1. Against deforestation and industrial misconduct (eg) "Chipko Sangathan" (Uttarakhand)
2. Preserve the Biodiversity through fortelling the rights of Tribals.
   (eg) Against Vedanta's mining in Odisha

3. Engage people in creation of laws ~~of~~ and policies regarding environment

(Eg) Consultation with NGO's on forest Act (amn) act - 1980 in 2023

4. Fuse coalition the protest against the improper laws.

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan

(eg) "Save Soil Organisation"

Responsiveness:

→ Better use of public platforms.

(eg) Online submission of suggestions through draft

→ Create favourable climate for movement

Issues → NGO's (hurdles) 2% of ~~do~~ GDP through development hurdle

→ Creation of roadblocks in implementation

→ Vested motives - funded by foreign player

Thus adequate measures need to be implemented to safeguard environment laws and fulfil "Article 48-A"'s propositions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to healthy environment and right to freedom of profession (19(1)(g)) forms a fundamental right under Indian Constitution.

Acknowledgment of sex work as a profession is a step in this direction by the SC

Issues faced by the prostitution as a profession

1. Spread of Diseases - a part of Reasonable Restriction (Art. 19(5)). (19) HIV and AIDS

2. Erosion of local culture, values and customs of tribals is also a criteria -

3. Recognition in society - very less

4. Trafficking of human (Art - 22).
   (Eg) Madhushi's from Nepal

5. Violence faced by the workers.

6. Health of the workers under constant threat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recognition of sex work - Right Direction

1. Ensuring right to equality and prevention of discrimination (Art. 14 and 15).

2. Recognition of inability to switch works

3. SC - in a case highlighted ⇒ There exists a "Right to livelihood" under Article 21-A.

Benefits this recognition brings

1. Prevents social ostracisation

2. Recognition and visibility to their contribution.

3. Rehabilitation & Repatriation of the workers involved

4. Better targetting of schemes and improve health provisions.

5. Children of these workers would get enough rights.

No work is small & big, its the capability of state & citizens to ensure SDG-I good health & well being.

3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 39(a) ensuring free and legal aid to all needy is ensured via legislation on District Legal service Authorities Act - 1987.

Under the act, multilevel legal services bodies are created.

- NALSA (National) ⇓ Supreme Court
- SLSA (State) ⇓ High Court
- DLSA (District) ⇓ District Court
- Gram Nyayalaya's
- Lok Adalats ⇓ {Local courts}

Role played by them:

1. Principles adopted for adjudication
   - (a) - Arbitration
   - (b) - Mediation
   - (c) - Negotiation
   - (d) mediation

2. Ensure access of law & Justice to needy
   - (eg) Elders (60 years of age) and less than ₹ 1 lakh income

3. Ensures availability to weaker section of society.
   (A) - SC and ST

4. Prevent neglect and petty issues taking much time are resolved.

5. Cheap access and informal method of adjudication promotes its usage.

6. Upholds the principle of "No Locus Standi" i.e. PIL contribution.

Issues in its working

- a sphere for practice for young judges
- Creation of lots of pendency
- Non-binding adjudication through Lok Aadalats
- Targetted population often marwari.

Thus, senior lawyers must be compulsarily used to adjudicate the issues and better visibility through creation of awareness is the need to improve the objective of 42nd constitutional Ammendment (39-A")

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Collegium system is a process of ~~the~~ appointment of judges where a group of 5 judges (including the CJI) ~~as~~ as per the Memorandum of procedure (MOP) appoints the judges to the top courts (SC and HC).

Evolution:

First Judges Case - 1982	Second Judges Case - 1993	Third Judges Case - 1998
Consultation by President from CJI does not mean concurrence	3 member collegium	↓ 5 member collegium

Issues surrounding Collegium:

1.) Lack of Transparency and accountability from the judges on the process of election. (eg). Recent controversy around a ~~Trans~~ Homosexual Judge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2.) Judges appointing Judges is a violation of separation of powers i.e. Indian process of checks & Balances

3.) Lack of representation in judiciary
(eg) weaker section. (SC & ST)
only 4% of all SC Judges

4.) Gender Representation - Still no women CJI in India 75 yr. of Independence

5.) Nepotism in Collegium process.

Although, parliament introduced the 99th Constitutional Act - 2015 but SC indeed it ~~was~~ unconstitutional.

Need of collegium
- → Prevent executive interference
- → Prevent appointment from becoming a political tool
- → Increased consultation & experience in Judicial appointment

Need of the hour is to adopt the US model of Judicial appointment where even the people have the right to recommend Judges and actions they do are checked. Amending Art. 123 for better is the need of the hour

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Civil Services as per Sardar vallabhbhai Patel is the steel frame of Indian democratic set up. However, due to modernisation in 21st century, the need to reform the training procedure is highly felt.

Issues with respect to Recruitment

1. Old method of recruitment test
   => Pen & Paper - Rather CBT is the need
2. Uniform criteria for optional subjects.
3. Provision of language proficiency needs to be looked at

However it is the training reforms which is much needed to correct the now & the present.

Current Issues with Training

1. old method of pen & paper based training
2. Reforms needed for middle service stage

2.1 Lack effectiveness

2.2 Criminal vestiges tend to dishearten the servants

2.3 Political influence

3. Fixed tenure → ~~for~~ no motivation for the civil servants to perform

4. Low salary provisions

Reforms needed :

1. 2nd ARC Recommendation – Creation of Multistakeholder Report in place of Annual Confidential Report (ACR)

2. Mid Career Training (at 12, 20 & 28 years of service)

3. Provision of early retirement ~~on~~ based on work profile

4. T.S.R. Subramanian Recommendation :-
   - Creation of Civil Service Board for Training, Appointment & Transfer
   - No mandatory following oral orders of 'political bosses'

5. Generalised nature must be transferred to Practice based training scheme – on field

A better foundation needs to be strong to accommodate the "STEEL FRAME" for permanent executive

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Social impact bonds target the social schemes & welfare through outcome based criteria formulated by NGO's on whose basis they get finance.

Characteristics

→ Bonds with no maturity value
→ Bonds with no coupon payments
→ Companies judged on outcome produced
→

Role of Social Impact Bonds

→ financial availability to the good intentioned bonafide NGO'S. (Credit)
→ Outcome based approach ensures quick re-financing based on past outcomes
→ Healthy NGO's with good records get motivated to work

→ ensure fiscal sustainability of NGO's

→ Role in providing social security

healthcare education

Better visibility

Issues with such bonds

→ credit used for administrative purpose

→ Over-regulation by SEBI.

→ Outcome not achieved - denigrates the ranking of genuine company in the exchange

→ Decreases financial viability from other sources.

→ Used to hinder development (Import 2% of GDP)

Better provisioning of NGO's & SHG's must be ensured through adequate credit and financial autonomy but regular audit & reporting of ITR should be primary concern before providing credit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent All India Survey of higher education (AISHE) report from Ministry of Education has highlighted 39% women in higher education but only 13% of them end up utilising the educational potential.

Issues with educational outcome of women

1. Double Burden = pushed to work at home as well – thus forced to leave job.

2. Gender profiling of workspace : many roles such as Nurses, Consultants, HR's are earmarked closing the opportunity for utilising the potential

3. Patriarchal mindset – women educated only to get married + seen as a burden on family economy

4. Glass Ceiling effect – demotivate women thus end up not doing proper jobs

5. Safety & security at workplace — also a reason for women not motivated by families

6. Glass cliff effect - through sudden off failure on women - denigrating their value

7. Self censorship - due to incomplete education → early marriage

Govt initiatives

→ POSH Act - 2013

→ NEP - 2020 - Multiple entry exit policy.

→ STRIVE & KIRAN scheme for promotion of women in workplace & science & Technology (STEM)

Inclusion of Indian women in workforce would enhance 11% of Indian GDP. Thus ensuring better promotion of skills & changing patriarchy should be enhanced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently govt. has decided to revamp the civil Registration System to better calculate & data correctedness of the ~~to~~ Births & deaths occuring in the nation.

Changes made

1. Digitalise data entry at point of service
2. Ensure accuracy in data management during registration of Birth & deaths at the state level
3. Stable ecosystem to ensure better record keeping.

CRS's role in Social planning

1. Better targetting of schemes through DBT. (eg) PM-Matru vandana Yojana based on Birth registration

2. Quick facilitator of insurance account based on Jan Dhan Bank account in case of demise of user.

3. Better targetting of schemes in order to ensure inclusivity

4. Development process get streamlined

CR'S's role in economic planning

1. Curb corruption from ghost beneficiaries

2. Retrench fake accounts and misuse of public tax $ adhere to FRBM norms

3. Ensure socio-economic justice as highlighted by Part-IV of the constitution

4. Ensure better delivery of service.

Civil Registration System, truly highlights the ID card of the democratic functioning. As recently highlighted during COVID-19 for checking mass casualties. Thus streamlined CRS is the way towards the SONALI ADHYAY of the nation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a result of Britton woods twins which manage the financial security and autonomy of global economies, created in 1945.

Role of IMF :

1. Financial security during Balance of Payment crisis. (eg) Sri Lanka - 2022 ($4bn)
2. Use of SDR's in case of low value of nation's currency
3. Prevent FOREX crisis to happen & ensure steady supply of capital - (eg) ($2.1bn loan by India - 1991)
4. Ensure stability of growing nation's

Issues prevalent :

1. Conditional loan disbursal to member nations (Neo-Colonial attitude)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Voting Rights based on share of finances held in form SDR and Reserve Tranche Position ⇒ developed countries get greater rights

3. Need of guarantor to avail loan provisions (eg). Sri Lanka – China, Japan, India

4. Typical for developing economies to access the loans.

5. Biased reports based on unfounded merits of economic parameters
(eg) Global Financial Stability Report

Reforms Needed
- → Conditionalities should be removed & to countries autonomy respected
- → Voting rights should be equal (eg) As in BRICS Bank
- → Guarantor limits should be reduced to access to developing Nations

IMF forms an important part of Global fiscal security of the nations. It should be revolutionised to prevent shift towards financial Bank. – AIIB, ADB

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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West Asia forms an important ancient partner of India when we imported Gold and Rare metals and exported Silk, cotton and Seals during Egyptian, mesopotamian & Indus cross-cultural synthesisation.

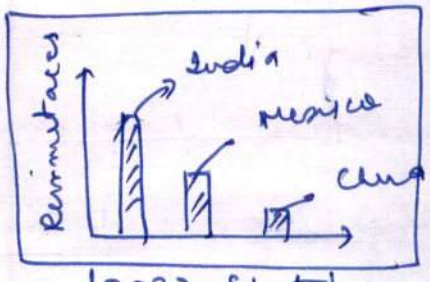
Evolution of ties:

1. De-hyphenation of Israel & Palestine from Indian books to increase cooperation
2. Leveraging the minority linkages by exploring the Mecca & Medina free passage in Saudi
3. Investing in ~~Southern~~ West Asia (i.e. Iran) through Chabbahar port and Zaranj-Delaram highway.
4. India's support of UAE and signing of CEPA and Rupee-Dirham agreement recently.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of West Asia

- India's crude oil requirements
  - (eg) 60% of oil from West Asia
- Diaspora strength and remittances sent back.
  - (eg) $100bn in 2022



2022 Stats

- Creation of minority connect
- Regional importance due to rise of minilateralism (eg) I2U2 recently
  - Israel, UAE, USA, India
- Access to Central Asia via Iran

Issues popping up recently

1. Increasing influence of China
   - (eg) Brokering deal between Saudi-Iran
2. Human Rights & minority issues (eg) OPEC's complaint on Nupur Sharma case
3. Human Rights of Diaspora
   - (eg) Qatar - Fifa World Cup - 2022 - exploitation

West Asia forms the hotbed of oil & which shapes the regional demands of nation. A targetted [Act West policy] should motivate Indian

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Competition Commission of India (CCI) was created in 2009 as a statutory body under the provisions of CCI Act - 2002 to ensure free & fair adjudication of Trading & fair practices in business

Need of Competition Commission

- Limited role of Monopolies Restricted & Trade practices Act (MRTP-197)
- Defunct body under MRTP
- New businesses were not covered under its ambit
  - (e.g.) globalisation & service sector economy
    - e-commerce

Role of Competition Commission

1. ensuring fair trade practices and prevention of monopolies

(eg) - Amazon & flipkart's charged

2. Adhere to evolving nature of commerce
   (eg) e-commerce and google's punishment for creating monopoly in phone sets.

3. Prevent misuse of the provisions of 100% FDI in various sector.

4. Level playing field for small and medium enterprises.

5. Create a fear and deterrent effect of penalties, dues and even jail terms for libels.

Issues with its functioning

- Create restrictive atmosphere for foreign businesses.
- Prevent inflow of FDI'S.
- Vacancies in the commission itself
- Control of centre creates electoral funding by businesses a liability. (SC observation)
- Poor arbitration & time taking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

decisions hinder the capacity of CCI

Way forward:

1. Better & speedy adjudication
2. Adhere to global principles of monopolies restrictions. (Singapore Restriction)
3. Popularisation open Network Digital Commerce (ONDC) for a better and level playing field.

Freedom of Trade & Commerce a under (Article 301-308) is a constitutional right. Adequate adherence to its provisions is the responsibility of every business operating in India.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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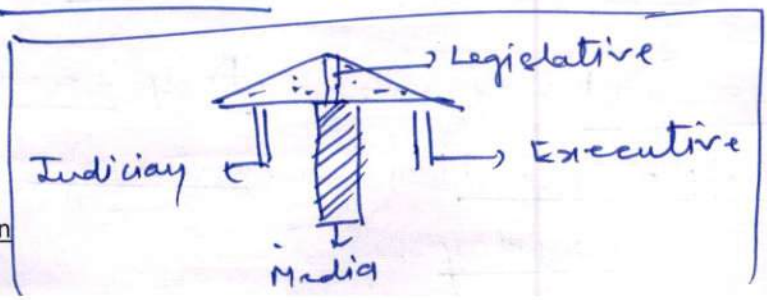
Representation of people's Act - (1951) under Section 8 of the act highlight various election offences and liability of the offender. But, Paid news of recent emergence barely finds its place in the Section

Reasons for paid news during elections

1. Divert viewers discretions
2. Gain from political leverage of the ruling regime
3. Cut selected to the constituency, etc
4. propoganda spreading through news channel
5. Criminalisation of politics - to hide criminal acts.



Media - the 4th pillar

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need for making it an electoral offence

1. Constitutional discretion of Article-324- To conduct "free & fair elections"
2. Article 326 - Right to Universal Adult franchise get dissorted due to Media influences.
3. Increased commercialisation. To curb this sectarian attitude of media based on political manifestations.
4. Criminalisation of politics has increased to 44% and 28% are accused of serious crimes (ADR)
5. Catering majority & minority dichotomy
6. Neglect of genuine issues needs to highlighted.

Govt. steps to purify media

1. 30 minutes of mandatory social service practices in news channel everyday.

2. Kargil Review Committee - 2000 on Media:

- Genuine upholding of principles of Reporting.
- Yellow Journalism
- Responsible Journalism

Way forward :

→ Amend section 8 of RTA

→ Curbing anonymous political funding through Electoral Bond scheme - 2018

→ Better financial mechanisms for Journalists

→ Ensure NBAC gets statutory status

→ Free & fair TRP regime based on genuine inputs.

Screaming & biased reporting has become the new ~~a~~ normal. Ensuring authenticity through adequate information dissemination and responsible sting operations would surely restore people's confidence in Journalism and curb political funding to paid news

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shirur Math case of (1954) first produced the concept of "Doctrine of Essentiality"

SC Court propounded that it is upto the court which would judge whether a religious practice is essential to the functioning of religion itself or not.

Tests held

- Jallikattu (unconstitutional)
- Sallekhana (Jainism) Unconstitutional
- Triple Talaq & Barrier to menstrual women in Kerala's Sabarimala Temple

However, recent controversy around HC decision of banning Hijab from the schools has brought the Doctrine to light.

Need of ~~Test~~ of Doctrine of Essentiality

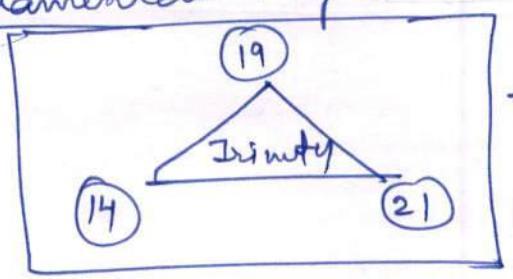
1. Remove unethical practices from the society which hinders the basic

rights of the devotees

2. Remove political interference which could make it a "vote bank issue".

3. Bring judicial oversight by bringing the improper practices ~~from~~ confine to the law of land.

4. Ensure right to equality, life & freedom which forms the Trinity of fundamental rights.



⇒ {Tested the essentiality}

5 ensure right to freedom of religion and practice, profess & propogate it too Article (25).

However many questions have been forth

Issues with the doctrine

1. Judiciary – is not a philosophical body who checks Theology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Court should render itself free from accusations and controversy.

3. Chances of increase of contempt cases burdening judiciary. (Art. 129 and 215)
SC HC

4. People's belief could only be tested by "conscience" - Mahatma Gandhi

5. Rise of personal views in courts decision making - Chances of partiality may occur.

Way forward

- Just and "Due process of Law" must prevail - Menaka Gandhi case (1980)
- Adjudication should be based on reason.
- Actions promoting Integrity & Unity of Religion must be promoted.

Ending communalism is not the demand from ~~of~~ the courts. It should focus on reason, and strike the conscience of people involved in the cases.

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to limit size of govt

1. overregulation of a particular department
   (eg) Numerous influential political leads
2. Creation of vested interests
3. Devolution of functions based on convenience rather than necessity
   (eg) Important portfolio with Imp ministers
4. excessive expense incurred on Consolidated fund of India to finance salary & pension
5. Creation of Kitchen Cabinet within influential limits of PM. sidelining the importance of other ministers
6. Concept of "Too many cooks spoil the broth" given by EAC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Necessity of size of govt:

91st Constitutional Amn - Act - 2003 ensured 15% of total membership of LS will be the strength of Council of Minister.

→ Collective decision making

→ Representation of every section of citizens

→ Role of multiple inputs enhance the decisions.

→ Prevents concentration of power in few hands.

→ Ensures individual as well as collective responsibility strive (Article 75)

Thus need of the hour is to increase voice of unrepresented minister and

the leaders to ensure better democratic functioning of Union of India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of IOE

1. Create targetted professors
   (a) UGC → practice of professor concept
2. Ensure targetted & holistic delivery of education
3. Ensure involvement of better functioning teachers which are targetted in orientation (SDG-6)
4. Enhance subject-oriented matters in the visible domain.

However, its role has been limited due to bureaucratic hurdles, targetted approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

With the rise of 4th Industrial Revolution and WEB-3.0, the modern governance architecture too has evolved for the betterment of people through leveraging e-governance.

(DPI) Digital Public Infrastructure has taken over the Indian domain with numerous benefits.

characteristics
- Readily accessible.
- Available to marginalised
- No corruption involved
- Works on Internet

DPI ensuring inclusion:

1. Merging of Aadhar with Pan Card promoting financial involvement of the public.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through JAM trinity has ensured better visibility of people

3. Marginalised sections can launch their complaints on CPGRAMS portal.

4. Fair price shops computerisation ensuring food security of the 80% citizen (NFSA-2013)

5. Role of Digital health cards (ensuring better accessibility to health services through PM-National Digital Health Mission.

Increasing accessibility

- Digital India Mission - financial inclusion & Internet support
- Increasing access to credit the easy access (eg) SHG-Bank Linkage prog
- SUPACE in Judiciary -
- faster - via e-courts project to ensure accessible judicial records

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Increasing Transparency & accountability

1. Employment sector - Digitalisation of attendance & attendance (NIMS portal) to curb corruption -
2. Online filing of RTI in Maharashtra
3. Dispute Resolution Mechanism - eg CPGRAMS
4. Better information of cross-sectoral data
   eg NGO Darpan portal of NITI Aayog

These initiatives have made governance accessible & transparent and also adaptable to local needs

Issues persist

- Digital Divide
  Urban-Rural Dichotomy
- Digital Literacy
  (52% of elder generation) — NFHS-5.0
- Privacy issue of data.
  cyberhacks

Thus data needs to be protected in order to ensure better delivery of justice through SEVOTTAM BHAV.

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Right to health for all is a fundamental right imbiked with in the meaning of Article 21 which includes Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

It was Maneka Gandhi case of 1980 which first propounded the right to health and later codified by Mohini Jain case of 1987.

Though India has numerous laws for ensuring this right such as:

- National ~~Family~~ Food Security Act - 2013
- PM - Jan Arogya Yojana
- PM - Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- PM - National Digital Health Mission

More needs to be done in order to plug social, financial, infrastructural gaps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Plugging social gaps :

1. access to lower section of society (SC, ST, EWS)
2. Include PVTG's into health ambit
3. Avoid resistance to Institutionalised delivery services (eg Gender Seclusion)
   (eg) PM- Matru Vandana Yojana
4. Ensure adequate provisioning of Insurance for all needy.
5. Stop the prevalence of Non-Communicable diseases (33% prevalent - NFHS-5)

Plugging financial gaps

1. Increase expenditure from 1.6% of GDP to 3% (National Health Policy 2017)
2. Avoid ghost beneficiaries through leveraging e-verification methods.
3. Avoid misuse of financial targets through corruption (eg) Insurance scheme misutilised by various private hospitals (eg) Legalisation of Right to Health in Rajasthan.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Plugging infrastructural gaps

1. Infrastructural support to PHC's, CHC's and District hospitals
2. Ensure merging of Jan-Aushadhi Kendra with the district hospitals and leverage online delivery on recommendation of doctors
3. Ensure beds and other basic services
4. MoH maintain adequate doctor to patient ratio from 1:1500 to 1:1000 (WHO)
5. Merge Multi-specialty hospitals with 3-tier schemes of PHC, CHC and Dist Hospital

Way forward

- Leverage e-governance ⇓ GeM portal for procuring good infrastructure
- Legalise Social audit to promote NGO's and SHG's ensuring accountability
- Restore the adequate functioning of Retired doctors to ensure tough time availability

A healthy nation will only ensure SDG-3 and fulfil the Budget dream of SAPTARISHI to ensure better infrastructure

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Transgenders have been historically marginalised in the society and have been deprived of some basic rights even after numerous legislations and SC cases in the backend.

Initiatives for Transgenders :

1. Naz foundation Case - Legalisation of 3rd gender. (2014)
2. Navtej Singh Johar Case (2017) - Decriminalisation of homosexuality from IPC - 377.
3. Transgender in India Act (Protection) - 2019
4. SMILE Scheme - for Transgenders rehabilitation

Issues surrounding Transgenders

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Social ostracisation and neglect
   (eg) Kerala govt. had to roll back employment promotions for Transgenders due to them not being able to find rented homes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidat must not write on this marg

3. Sectoral discrimination.

(eg) Not allowed in armed forces

(eg) Recent case of private flying cadet aspirant

4. Violence against them and neglect of their health circumstances.

5. Specific role in society is attached with Transgender

(eg) Begging

Way forward :

1. Create a substantial pressure group to increase visibility.

2. Basic rights should be delivered

(eg) Right to marry

(eg) Right to inherit property and attain insurance.

3 Create opportunities for their employment

(eg) Odisha govt move for inclusion then in police forces

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Create awareness about present schemes mentioned as in first part (SMILE)

5. Increase their health outcomes & ~~social~~ education exclusion should be targetted.

6. Sensitisation at young age in school and about the third gender.

Inclusivity without various sections of society still in the shadow is a crime against humanity. In order to truly practice SABKA SATH, SABKA VIKAS, their inclusion in the society is sine-qua-non.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is an international Eurasian organisation of 9 nations of Central Asia and South Asia with Iran being the latest entrant

Created on the pretext of Shanghai-5 in 2001, the organisation possess numerous challenges for Indian views.

Challenges in SCO :

1. Adversarial relationship with China and Pakistan.
2. Rising closeness of Russia & China due to global scenarios
3. Central Asian Dilemma - Heartland is the zone of economic & sustainence competition making difficult for Indian leadership to promote Indian aims

3.1 Kazakhstan - Uzbekistan dispute

3.2 Tajikistan - Kyrgyzstan dispute over borders

3.3 US's objection of "Anti-NATO" grouping.

4. Economic strategic hotspots.

(eg) Europe & US want access to central Asia for energy reserves

Importance of ~~Central Asia~~ SCO for India

1. Samarkand declaration (2022) - Engage in connectivity through Central Asia (during SCO Summit)

(eg) INSTC corridor.

2. Energy rich zone:

(eg) Kazakhstan - Uranium Reserves

(eg) Tajikistan - gas reserves

3. An important element in fight against Terrorism

(eg) ~~Anti~~ Regional Anti Terrorism Squad (RATS).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Accessibility to Russian far-east
(eg) Vladivostok, Road from the Central Asian domain is imp.

5. Geostrategic leverage. (eg) Iran's entry would boost connectivity via Chabahar port.

Need of the hour

1. Leverage Varanasi's tag as the first "Cultural Capital" for SCO.

2. Increase communication with Central Asian region to find accessibility due Pakistan & China dilemma at borders is worth

3 Create an open dialogue filled with strategic importance during the SCO presidency.

4. Leverage Buddhist & ancient Central Asian connect.

~~Central Asia through~~ SCO is an important organisation to balance Russia - USA axis for India. The dreams of being "VISHWAGURU" can be leveraged now that

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidate must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiative on Critical & Emerging Technology (iCET) is a technology based cooperation between the world's oldest and the largest democracy, USA and India.

Significance of iCET

1. Leverage technological upgradation in various field. (eg) NISAR collaboration
2. Improved sharing of critical information through fast, secure and transparent medium
3. Leverage defence cooperation by utilising the iCET. (eg) DTTI, recently conducted
4. Improve Trade Synergy and sharing of important data through technological means. (eg) Rework principle of Generalised System of Preference (GSP)

5. Better cooperation and coordination in field of science and WEB-3.0.

6. Cyber security should be a primary target in iCET.

India - US collaboration of the past which will be energised through i-CET

- 4 foundational agreements
  - CEPA
  - BECA
  - GSOMIA
  - COMCASA
- finding better Trading options for diversified products
  - Litchi
  - Guava
  - Cherries

  (Recent sharing)
- Boost R&D ecosystem with info sharing.

However i-CET's functioning can be hindered by various US-India issues:

(1) WTO's trade disputes - Absence of Appellate Mechanism due to USA

(2) Currency Manipulator Tag to India (USTR Currency Watchdog)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Taking over of GSP.

④ Human Rights content arising in India - i.e. North-East & J&K

⑤ Creation of Trade imbalance (India's favour) may demotivate US Involvement.

Need of the hour

- Increase Gross Expenditure in Research & Development (GERD) from miniscule 0.6% to 2% (global avg)
- Increase the potential of Diaspora to leverage the ties to great height just like 123 agreement of 2007
- Respect the internal matters of each other and prevent politicisation.

Leveraging the full potential of these ties via ICET should be shouldered on the Indian diplomacy & Samosa Caucasus (i.e. Indian origin diplomats in US parliament) so that Indian dream of being the global power is ensured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1295265

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RISHENDRA SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

KANPUR – 27

27/08/2023

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently released Multidimensional Poverty Index by UNDP and NFHS-5.0 have highlighted the content of food security issue in India.

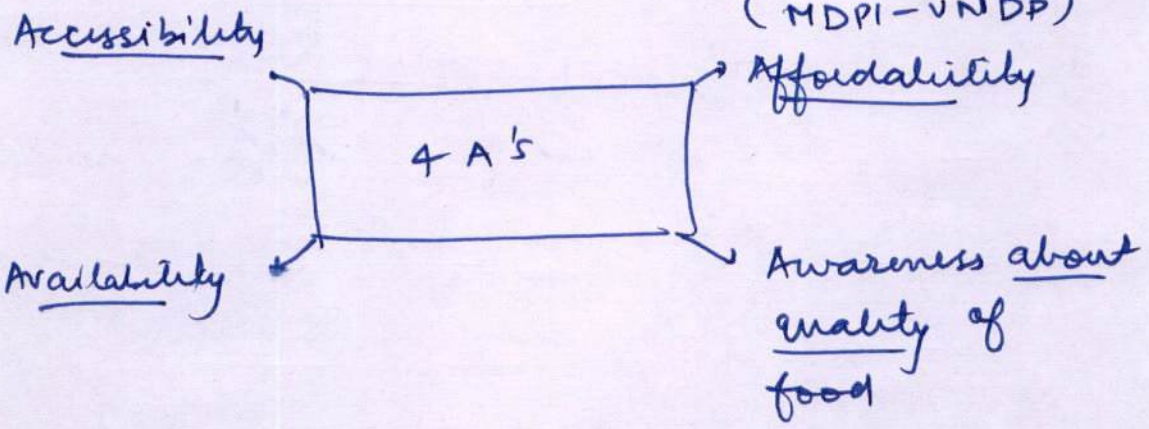
Dimensions of food security

1. Stunting : Low height for weight
   India's position = (35%) NFHS-5.0

2. Wasting : Low weight for age (19%)

3. Anaemia ridden female sector (56%)

4. The conditions of 4A's persist in India (MDPI-UNDP)



5. Hidden Hunger - Lack of vitamins and nutrition among Indian population

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. Obesity & Malnutrition - India suffers from excess undernourishment

Indian status:

1. Govt Initiatives to curb food security issues in India:

1.1. National Food Security Act - 2013
⇓
cheap foodgrains to poor households at subsidised prices

1.2. Millet Initiative (Shree Anna) Budget - 23/24

1.3. POSHAN Abhiyaan - September celebrated as Poshan Month.

1.4 Investement in food subsidy (highest contribution - 1.5 lakh crore of all)

India, though reels under the pressure of a hungry & malnourished population has shown signs to pull people out of poverty and fulfil the goals of SDG - 2 (Zero Hunger).

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With 43% of Indian population dependent and just 19% of share in GDP (Economic Survey-23) Indian agriculture forms a hotbed of pressure. But WEB-3.0 through chat GPT and Blockchain Technology in 21st century has come to the rescue having huge potential.

Blockchain technology
- decentralised ledger
- open data control
- No centralised authority
- ease of data availability

Potential in agriculture:

1. Streamline beneficiary receipts through open data chain - ~~or~~ exclusion and inclusion errors avoided.

2. Generally ⇒ Shift towards wage earning MGNREGA could be quickly highlighted through this technology (which happens due to excessive pressure in Agriculture) 8

3. Create judicious use of govt. resources

(eg). PM-Bharti Jan Urvarak Pariyojana

fertilisis scheme can be streamlined

4. Adequate post-harvest market facilities

can be provided (Interconnectivity).

Chat GPT

Generative Model

has inbuilt Artificial Intelligence

Automatic suggestions to farmers

Potential:

1. Provide better extension services at the time of sowing. (eg) weather alert, input details enhance. PM-Kisan Samruddhi Kendras

2. Create better harvest techniques and marketing through leveraging decent prices

3. Prevent distress sale → Realisation of prices through low input cost & better output (yield)

Issues → Low awareness

→ Digital divide (53% smartphones with internet in villages

→ Literacy & belief in Web 3.0

Agriculture provides sustenance & food to the nation. Better agriculture will propel the nation towards 'SAMRIDH SHALI BHARAT'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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De-dollarization is the phenomenon of shift from the use of dollar as a trading and reserve currency towards other accepted currencies.

Recently, due to numerous factors dedollarisation has been seen.

Factors :

1. USA Hegemony over the currency and the control of US Federal Reserves. Rate hikes devalue the local currency.

2. Supply chain hindrances and rise of protectionism & self dependency (Aatmanirbhar-arta)

3. Russia - Ukraine war and use of dollar as a geopolitical tool.

4. Excessive dependence on the currency (70% of global trade through it) - IMF

5 Rising Inflation and steep fall in global currency values - leading the high cost of borrowing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reason for continuation of dollars hegemony

1. High surplus usd in the economy makes it difficult for exchange (70% trade)
2. Low acceptability of other currencies in vogue. (eg. Euro and Pound and Sterling and Japanese Yen still at nascent stage)
3. FOREX reserves of nation is replete with dollars. (Huge dependency) – any shift will hinder the global economic balance
4. Multilateral & Regional banks such as IMF, AIIB and ADB mostly provide credit in form of dollar.

However a shift is prominent

- Rising bilateral exchange mechanisms
  - (eg) Rupee - Dirham (India - UAE)
  - (eg) Rouble - Yen (Russia - China)
- Erosion of confidence due to rising instability following rate hikes (Pull back of foreign portfolio investments from market)
- Creation of bilateral trading mechanism & falling trust in IMF and WTO

Thus, in order to bring country towards sustainability, shift towards local currency is an unavoidable fallacy.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO's 12th Ministerial Conference has lately again highlighted the excessive ~~trading~~ distortion of trade due to increasing food subsidy regime by India.

Food Subsidy

- ₹1.5 lakh crore of the total budget
- Direct subsidy falling under Amber list of WTO. (eg) MSP.
- Indirect subsidy under green box (eg) PM-KISAN ₹6000 in 3 equal installments
- creating price distortion in the global world trade

Reasons for developed nations complain

1. WTO's mechanism dominated by developed countries. (eg) USA's hundrand leading to No appellate Tribunal.

2. ~~India~~ Neo-colonial attitude of the developed countries.

(eg) Huge Subsidy per capita in their

countries themselves.

3. Global Inflation and disruptions in supply chain causing food security issues.

(eg) Sunflower oil & wheat price hikes due to closure of Bread Basket (Donbas Region) - Ukraine

4. High cost of food supply to the developed nations. (eg Huge dependency on Imports)

(eg) China's & India's Rice & wheat export constitutes 52% and 39% of the total.

However India's decision to retain the subsidies is merited because:

1. Huge dependence on agriculture and rising Input cost (costly fertilisers & seeds)
2. High suicide rate due poor price realisation
3. Debt trap among farmers & Money Lenders
4. Creation of excessive Buffer stocks makes it mandatory for FCI to do open market sale at cheap prices.

India must maintain its autonomy and not get influenced by ~~coldly~~ lobbying by developed world against it. National interests are of foremost importance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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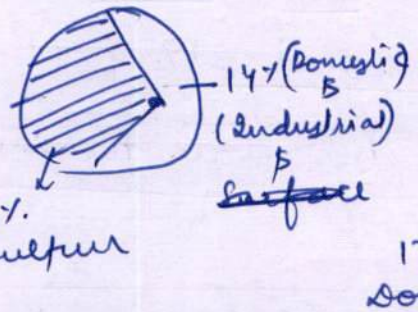
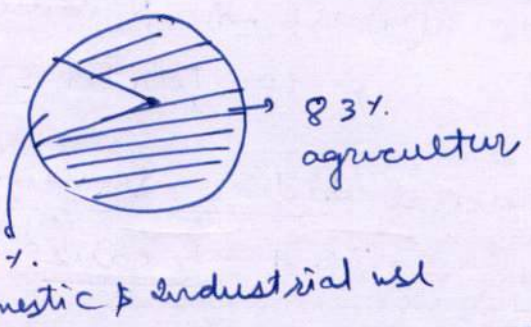
Central Ground water Board (CGWB)'s recent survey via "Dynamic assessment Report - 2022" highlights excessive pressure on groundwater due to immense irrigation use in agriculture





Ground water use | Surface water use

Govt initiatives to address this skewed nature of water quality & availability

1. PM - Jal - Jeevan Mission (JJM) - to provide Functional Household Tap water connection of about 55 ltr/day/ to member of family ~~at~~ by 2024

2. Integrated Watershed Management Mission

3. Promotion of Har Ghar Nal se Jal Scheme

4. MGNREGA - 65% of work in agricultural areas to provide tanks

5. AMRUT Mission - to provide pure drinking water connection

6. AMRIT SAROVAR Mission - to create 75 water retention ponds in each district.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues of water availability

1. Lowering ground water table. (438 Billion Cubic Metres availability - CGWB data)
2. Decreasing surface water availability due to excessive runoff and low purification capabilities (698 Billion Cubic Metres).
3. Increased cost of extraction due to fluctuating tariffs of electricity

Issues of water quality

- Ground water contamination - due to geogenic & anthropogenic sources (Uranium & Arsenic)
- High level of Fluoride in surface water
- Poor Sewage Treatment plants (STP's)
- Decreased supply of water during water stress years - (Global climate change)
- Industrial effluents & Grey water

Adequate grey water management and Integrated Rainwater harvesting & sustainable cities like Arkadag (Turkmenistan) & Israel's micro-irrigation techniques is the need to ensure quantity & quality for all

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPBES has highlighted that glacial Retreat in Arctic via Arctic Amplification is happening at a faster speed

Glacial retreat — Drivers

1. Global warming.
2. Climate change
3. Increased penetration through R&D tactics
4. Ice Breaking of China & Russia using the space of Arctic sea
5. Reduced impact of AMOC warming the Ocean
6. Creation of visible exploitation for minerals in the region

→ Impact

1. Melting of Arctic sea.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With recent instances of Galactic and Blue Origin along with SPACE-X facilitating space tourism, this hard to imagine feat has become reality.

Challenges associated :

1. Space - the "Global commons" as a new strategic location for nations
2. Placing ASAT (Anti satellite weapon) via Tourism garb. (eg) China
3. Space Junk is a possibility due to increased & recurrent space travel
4. Nestling impact of Kessler's Syndrome
5. Costly charges - accessible to global elites
6. Fuel efficiency is mini mised and shifted

towards Space Tourism

7. Rising pollution due to low applicability of liquid Nitrogen in tourism space industry

Measures needed

1. Widen ambit of Outer Space Treaty
2. Treat Global common as a source of Research & Development.
3. Enter efficiency in the utilisation of Liquid fuel
4. Forge cooperation via Space Mission
5. Weaponisation of Space must be avoided

There must be a global agreed treaty to regulate space. India too through its SKYROOT is trying to leverage potential of Space Sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carcinogenic Antigen Receptor Technology (CAR-T) cell Therapy using Base editing strives to treat cancer without use of gene editing technology such as CRISPR-Cas-9.

Advantages of CAR-T

1. Prevents gene infestation without inadequate DNA of poor quality
2. Targetted action - attacks only malafide cancerous cells.
3. No side effects on body
4. Healthy individual without costly technique of CRISPR-Cas-9
5. Better vigilence and decreased complexity of the technique

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRISPR-Cas-9 limitations

- Can alter gene in an improper way
- Requires a molecular scissor which enhances complications
- Efficacy of future generations DNA is in doubt
- Creation of scissors which alter genetic variations
- Role of Technology is limited since it is complicated to use

Thus adequate CRISPR-Cas-9 must be ensured so as to merge the functioning of CAR-T cell therapy. Cheap availability apart from TISS Mumbai should be ensured for better usage to ensure Cancer free world.

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Post evolution of Industrial Revolution 3.0 & Web 3.0, Insurgents have been using these complicated techniques to create left wing extremism in "Red corridor" and N-E insurgency along with Kashmir infiltration

Modern Technology in use

1. Use of Drones along borders → create minor distractions for infiltration
   (→) Punch dstt (J&K)
2. Using Social media to spread propaganda and recruit insurgents
3. Modern weaponry used in Naxals.
   (→) Thermobaric weapons.
4. Use of AI and Machine Learning
   (→) Deep fakes to create disharmony & attack in the midst
5. Bio-chemical weaponry is used to spread the insurgent activities.

These modern technology ridden insurgent needs to be tackled through modern techniques too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tackling them:

1. Use cyber security agency (eg) NCIIPC for Critical Infrastructure & CERT-IN for cyber attacks such as Malware, Ransomware (AIIMS Attack)

2. Surveillance to prevent illegal wildlife trade & organised crimes supporting the insurgents

3. Curbing Money laundering which fuel this activities using Facial Recognition Technology (FRT)

4. Creation of Joint Border Outposts & synergised cooperation with border nations. (eg) Operation Sunrise with Myanmar.

Thus modern technology, though a boon has become a bane in the hands of these terror outfits. It needs to be curbed using modernising the CAPF.

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) a part of CAPF guards the Indo-China border which is supported by Vikas Batallion and Indian Army.

Recently ITBP's role has come to fore due to recent standoff's with China at numerous locations.

Reason for inroads of Chinese PLA

1. Counter effect of Indian development projects. (a) BRO's roads

Contested Locations

2. UT status to Ladakh

3. Frequent scuffles between army at two frontiers

4. No clear demarcation of LAC.

5. Aksai Chin & Arunachal Pradesh's demand (95000 sq km disputed area) in eastern & western sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Role of ITBP:

1. Acts as first line of defence against PLA inroads
2. Synergize Border Management tactics (defense & offense)
3. Cooperation with the local communities is made through it
4. Protect India's critical Infrastructure at the Borders

However their performance is marred due to various issue

Issue
- → Poor technology & weapons used
- → Communication issues with local communities.
- → Limited Border posts at strategic location
- → demotivated due to tripple control at border of China (No clear instructions)

China's Border must be ensured with high-tech. infra promoted via Vibrant Villages Programme and ensure ITBP's operational capabilities for defence boost.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget 22-23 introduced National green Hydrogen Mission to make a shift towards sustainable energy by generation of 5 million Metric Tonnes of green Hydrogen by 2030.

Hydrogen + oxygen $\xrightarrow[\text{(electrolyzers)}]{\text{electrolysis}}$ Green Hydrogen

Process of formation

Current energy scenario

- 73% of total capacity generated and 56% of total installed capacity of energy comes from Non-renewables.
- Coal forms a major bulk of power source (53% of total power from it)
- Low domestic supply of coal making it a geostrategic weapon in hands of exporting nations.
- Poor quality of coal & low renewable generation capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Green Hydrogen to the rescue :

1. Clean fuel with no emissions of green house gases.

2. Adequate energy density to fuel vehicle and generate domestic power source

3. Fulfil India's ambitious target of 45% total energy capacity through renewables by 2040 (Panchamrita goal)

4. Create alternatives with low dependency on coal

5. Reduce excessive pressure from Solar energy generation to perform.

However there are numerous issues which provide hurdrance to the aims of Nations.

Challenges present :

1. High Infrastructural cost required
   (eg) electrolysers installation would require much investment.

2. Low ~~investo~~ Research & Development expenditure in India
   GERD ⇒ 0.6% of GDP (Global avg = 1.9%)

3. High initial cost of installation.

4. Greater sustainability issues due to huge dependence on Coal sector.

5. Storage and Supply infrastructure too needs a "roll-out" (Budget - 23/24)

However India's high aims of fulfilling its INDC's set up via Paris Deal - 2015 needs a rollout through:

- Create adequate R&D and investment mechanisms
- Bring green H_2 under PLI scheme
- Increase global investment in Indian Infrastructure.

Green Hydrogen is one of the component in order to achive Indian target of achieving Net zero by 2070. Thus adequate provisioning is the need of the hour for India to become "VISHWA GURU" in energy sector & curb energy deficit.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In pursuance of Article 42 of DPSP, the government has been shifting its focus from minimum wage to a living wage concept.

Minimum wage
- → Bare minimum provisioning of resources in order to just sustain the life of poor.
- → creation of a Below Poverty Line and adjusting the Minimum wage accordingly

Living wage
- → A just and honourable wage
- → fulfils the basic necessities of life
- → Adequate to live an happy and a life where the livelihood is sustained
- → Pursue goal of Amartya Sen's capability approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Benefits of Living wage :

1. Create political lucrage through creation of a strong workforce.
2. Boost the demographic Dividend of the nation
3. Increase employment opportunities.
4. Create better social welfare conditions where the workers are getting enough wages to fulfil their needs

Issues with Living wage :

1. High fiscal burden on the government exchequer. (already 7 lakh crore goes towards providing Minimum Basic requirements) as subsidy bill
2. Culture of dependence may arise where the workers get dependent on the wages
3. Industrial & manufacturing downfall due to increasing labour cost
4. waste of resources due to inadequate use of extra wages. (eg) Drinking & Gambling

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward :

1. Create adequate response mechanism to record the changes an increased wage can bring

2. Ensure adequate stakeholder discussion before implementation of decision.

3. Provide social security first which would automatically propell employment outcomes

A just & honourable condition through better wages is the right of every worker under United Nation Declaration on Human Rights.

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has become the leading exporter of milk in the world due to hard work of Verghese Kurien via the white revolution through operation Flood after 1970's.

Evolution of Dairy Sector :

1. Milk deficient nation after Independence
2. Recurrent droughts - Livestock impacted
3. Poor cooperative sector and productivity of dairy outcomes
4. Adequate investment in 1970's ⇒ National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).
5. Creation of successful cooperatives
   (eg) AMUL
6. Involvement of Marginal & Small farmers in white Revolution through Livestock Development

Thus, due to these steps, India became Milk surplus nation

However, the sector currently suffers from a poor productivity of livestock.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons

1. Regular occurence of diseases among livestock
   (i) Brucellosis & Foot & Mouth Disease
2. Recent phenomenon of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) - 26% livestock perished.
3. High dependence on foreign breeds for higher yield.
4. Low Utilisation of indigenous breeds
5. Insurance sector among livestocks is very weak and create issues in adoption.
6. Increased debt deficit of farmers making them sell their livestocks
7. Regular frequency of droughts due to climate change ⇒ perishability of livestock is a common phenomena.
8. Poor technology of extraction of milk
9. Mostly subsistence based sector in rural households
10. Reach of FPO's and cooperatives - limited to influential & large farmers now.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward

1. Leverage latest technology to extract milk & commercialise it
2. Market linkages should be enhanced
3. Global market should be found to challenge the Australian & New zealand sector.
4. Allied dairy products and finished value addition should be sought via FDI's
5. Livestock insurance policy will double farmers income (Dalwai panel-2016)
6. Creation of extension services and provisioning of fodder of high quality.

A second Operation Flood is the need of the hour which ~~will~~ should engage in protein rich other dairy products & ensure market competitiveness to boost milk production & its yields.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC's 6th Assessment Report has highlighted that Global Climate Change beyond 1.5°C will bring significant changes to the agricultural sector of the world. However Indian sector, itself is responsible for the increasing crop failures.

Impact of climate change on agri-sector

1. Indian Agriculture - a gamble of monsoon. Increased instances of variability of rainfall (53% Rainfed)
2. Rising frequency of droughts and floods due to short period burst and increased temperature
3. Crop wilting and decreased yield due to change in weather
4. Low yield of soil due to salinisation from translocation - evapotranspiration

However, these changes have been aggravated by inadequate farming techniques themselves by the farmers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Farmers aggravating crop failure :

1. Increased fertiliser usage ⇒ leading to soil nutrient depletion. & excessive alkalisation & acidification.

2. water techniques - over extraction due to ~~subsidised~~ free electricity & flooding leading soil salination. (over irrigation)

3. Monocropping patterns leading to decreased soil productivity. (eg) Rice - wheat cycle

4. Low utilisation of govt-services such as. (eg) Soil Health Cards Scheme
and
PM - Kisan Samruddhi Kendras

5. Low marketing strategy - unavailability of food grain storage mechanism.

6. Market deficiency - Cheap & distress sale

7. exploitation by money lenders and inadequate provisioning of good quality seeds

National Agricultural Disaster Management Plan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Providing adequate extension services
2. Insurance of crops - not post & pre harvest
   (eg) PM- Fasal Bima Yojana
3. Popularisation of organic farming which requires low input cost
4. Interconnecting rivers to supply irrigation facilities
5. Creation of one-nation one-market scheme through e-NAM.
6. Creation of "largest grain storage warehouse" in the world.

These steps must be enhanced by using Subhash Paekar's Zero Budgeted Natural Farming techniques to ensure adequate crop yield and double farmers income -

ZBNF
- Acchadana
- Waphasa
- Beejamrit
- Jivamrit.

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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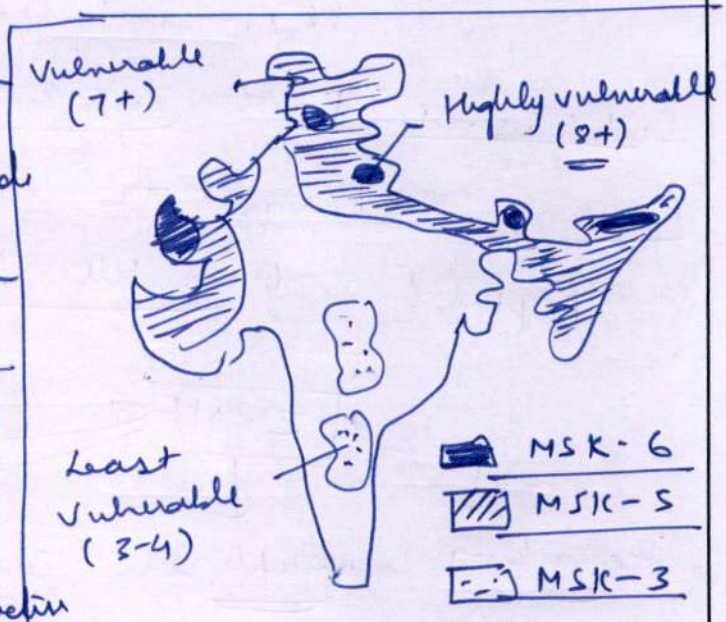
Earthquake is transitional vibration of Earth's crust due to release of energy in form of waves from the focus in the fault zone

India is increasingly vulnerable to the earthquakes due to its location on the Indo-Eurasia plate Boundary where Indian plate is subducting beneath the Eurasian plate creating quakes of high intensity.

Vulnerability of Delhi to high magnitude earthquake

1. Located in MSK-5 zone which is highly prone
2. Earthquake resist out infrastructure is missing.



MSK Scale - Earthquake zones

3. Building codes rarely followed (ECBC code)

4. Disaster Management plan is rarely followed while creating master plan (Master Plan Delhi - 2045)

5. Proximity to earthquake zone of extreme intensity in volatile Himalyan area.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutional Measures taken

1. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to mitigate post-quake impact

2. Creation of Building codes which are earthquake resistant.

   Eg A 12 m tall building must have 6-7 mtr deep foundation

3. Retrofitting in already constructed buildings

4. Alert provisioning within 1 minute of earthquake.

5. Creation of unified GIS and GPS mapping to constantly monitor the plate movements.

6. NDMA guidelines to mitigate costs & live & livelihood provisioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gaps that still exist :

1. Failure in implementation of ECBC norms
2. Gaps in creation of buildings of adequate quality and norms.
3. Infrastructure usage material is of low quality
4. No quick information system about the quake.
5. Loss in connections during the quake

Need of the hour

1. collaborate with Japan on retrofitting and safety of buildings.
2. Community - being the first responder in such cases (eg Japan's Civil Action Plan).

A disaster is a hazard and turns into a disaster only after negligent & increased susceptibility of humans. Thus mitigation following global best practices & striving to be quick responders is need to insure zero damage from Earthquakes.

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently International Thermal energy Reactor (ITER), France using a doughnut shaped core reactor module has achieved greater than 100% energy efficiency in the nuclear fusion reactors for few seconds

This achivement is significant for energy sustainability of the world.

Nuclear fusion Technique

1. combination of 2 hydrogen nuclei to create a helium atom.
2. Sustained chain reaction providing greater energy output than input
3. Imitating the nuclear reactions happening on the sun.
4. creation of sustained energy platform for long periods

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Advantages inscribed :

1. Clean fuel of energy generation → Mitigating impact of green house gases.
2. Greater than 1 energy density to sustain global energy demands
3. Creation of excess energy to sustain future space missions
4. Decrease dependence on exhaustible sources. (eg) Coal, oil & Natural gas
5. Abundance availability of small Deuterium ($_1H^2$) ions in ocean which could be utilised for fusion.

Limitations of technique :

1. Dependence on radioactive material which is futile.
2. Infrastructural challenges. large reactors
3. Availability of cool & fresh water which is used as a coolant.
4. Dangerous precedents in case of disaster and uncontrollable chain reaction

(eg) Japan Tsunami - Fukushima Reactor

5. Grid connectivity for the world require huge investment

6. Laggardness of developing & least developed Nations

Indian dreams
- A part of Nuclear Reactor in France
- provide technological & scientific inputs
- A source of clean fuel to gain energy autonomy
- create a channelise platform for net zero achievements.

Clean fuel is the need of the hour which would not only be achieved by Nuclear fusion but also future sustainability of energy security would be ensured to achive SDG-7 before 2030.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) - 2002 has recently been amended and new rules have been framed to ensure stopping of Placement, Layering & Integration of wrongly created money via illegitimate activities.

Changes in Rules

1. Politically exposed Persons ⇒ brought under the ambit of PMLA - 2002.

2. The Lowering of income credentials for supporters & financiers of banks taking loan of large quantity to be brought under the act.

3. Addition of New Technology in the rules - (19) Cryptocurrency, NFT's;

4. Widening of definition of Money Laundering to "proceeds of crime".

However these provisions were challenged in Vijay Madan Lal Choudhary Case - 2023 and courts have upheld various provisions

1. Definition widening - upheld
2. powers of enforcement Directorate (ED)
   - 2.1 ~~Non-publication~~ Not showing ECIR report to accused
   - 2.2 ~~Bail~~ Twin Bail Conditions
   - 2.3 E.D not same as police officer

Efficacy :

Positives

1. deters the criminals due to increased penal provisions
2. widens the ambit to ensure coverage of modern methods - shift from Hawala & Credit Cards towards Crypto & NFT's.
3. Burden on accused to prove innocence (section 45)
4. ensures involvement of ED and enough powers to tackle criminals

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However numerous challenges exist :

Issues :

1. Bail provisioning - on accused.

2. Excessive power with ED officers

   2.1. Cognizable offence

   2.2. Non-Bailable

   2.3 power to search premises without warrant

3. These provisions increase subjugation & threatening by officers.

4. Non-specificity & non-targetted nature due to widened definition.

Govt. needs to ensure strengthening of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) and synergised cooperation with ED. It also needs to ensure adequate following of the provisions and follow the Vienna Convention & Singapore Dialogue along with Best practices of Italian.

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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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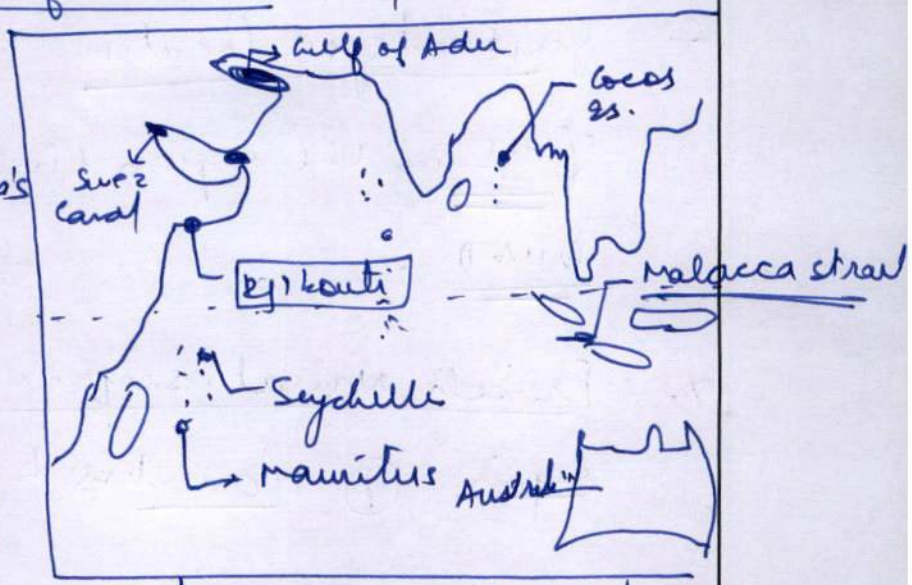
Indian Ocean Region comprises a hotbed of geostrategically important location which has grown in significance after the Japanese PM's "confluence of 2 oceans" speech

IOR faces serious challenges to India's maritime security due to various factors.



Indian ocean Region

Security challenges

1. Piracy and ship seizures along hotspot of Gulf of Aden.

2. Increased infiltration from marine borders through illegal shipping & boat channels

(eg) 26/11 attacks on Mumbai

3. China's growing influence in the region - threat for Indian security.

(eg) Naval Base in Djibouti.

4. Illegal, Unregulated & Unwarranted (IUU) fishing in EEZ by foreign players
(eg) China & Sri Lanka's fishermen.

5. Smuggling of wildlife trade & illegal floral diversity. (eg) Red Sanders to China., Pakistan (drugs & Narcotics)

6. Geostrategic location - Increased influence of US in the region through AUKUS and QUAD -

7. French Naval supremacy in the region (eg) Mauritius & Seychelles

8. Important choke points
(eg) Malacca & Suez Canal

These challenges can be tackled through

1. Combined Maritime Force - Bahrain based and US led, joined by India
- Smuggling prevention
- Piracy stop.

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2. Joining QUAD to deter China's growing influence via Maritime Silk Route

3. Countering China's String of Pearls via Diamond Necklace

4. Creation of Coastal Security Force (CSF)

5. Strengthening of Naval force through joining of INS Vikrant.

6. Leveraging security prospects in regional organisation -

(eg) India ocean Regional Association (IORA)

(eg) Indian ocean Naval Symposium (IONS)

Indian ocean Region's security not only enhances ~~glob~~ India's ~~Sea~~ internal security but also projects India's dream of being the "Net Security Provider" in the region through "SAGAR" initiative.

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